

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

[7] VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841. [No. 17.

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, 10TH JUNE, 1841. }

DEAR SIR,—I have this moment reached my home from Bassa Cove, and find two letters from you of the 24th and 29th of March on my table, which were brought by Capt. LAWLIN, of the Atalanta. She arrived yesterday afternoon, after a passage of forty-one days, including the time of her visits to Goree and Sierra Leone. Capt. L. informs me that the "Virginia Trader," of Philadelphia, is in the neighborhood of Gallinas, and will be here in a day or two. I hope she has letters and papers for me, as my supply of both by the Atalanta is very limited.

My visit to Bassa Cove was made in the United States' Schooner Grampus, (for which, with many other acts of kindness, I desire to express my gratitude to Capt. PAINE,) in consequence of reports having reached me that Capt. DRING had hoisted the British flag at Fish Town, and was exciting the natives to violate the conditions of their treaty with us. Before my arrival there DRING had left, and I found the natives very well disposed to second my views and to fulfil their own obligations. He had, however, done what he could to arouse opposition to the Colony among them. The insolence of these low and depraved traders is very annoying, while their influence upon our people is most demoralizing.

I have but little to say of the general affairs of the Colony, except that they are in much the same state as at the date of my last letter by the Groning.

Capt. PAINE visited Bexley with me, and has been a good deal around among the people, and can give you much valuable information concerning the Colony. I hope you will see him and other officers of the Grampus, all of whom are well pleased with our young Africo-American Republic. The presence of the Grampus in our neighborhood has been of material service to us, and I know not how to express properly my sense of Capt. PAINE's attention and kindness in aiding and promoting my wishes. He is a man of a clear and discriminating mind, and of great practical good sense, and I could wish most sincerely the Government would take counsel of him in regard to their operations on this coast, both as respects the slave trade and the protection of our commerce.

The Atalanta brought the sad news of the death of our venerable President. To-morrow we shall fire minute guns, and have our colors dis-

played at half mast, in commemoration of the melancholy event. The Grampus will also fire minute guns, and the American and British vessels in the harbor will wear their flags at half mast.

My health is pretty good, but I am very much fatigued, and must close by assuring you of my high respect and esteem.

Yours truly,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

HON. SAML. WILKESON, *General Agent A. C. S.*

He adds in a postscript of the 11th June:—"The English factory established at New Cesters has been abandoned, all my efforts to obtain possession have failed, and last week, as I am credibly informed, a Spaniard landed goods there for the purchase of four hundred slaves. So after all our hopes of being rid of this curse, it is again to be inflicted upon us. You will have learned of the successful expedition of the Gabriella; of whose attack on the boats of the Saracen I have already informed you; she got off with five hundred slaves (!) after fighting and dodging the cruisers for several weeks."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JUNE 22, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the 10th instant, I had the pleasure of writing you by the United States' Schooner Grampus. The Trafalgar has just arrived here from the leeward on her homeward voyage, and affords me another opportunity of which I gladly avail myself, though I have but little to communicate.

The heavy rains, which have now fairly set in, interrupt the most of our business operations, and confine us more or less to our houses. Every thing is quiet among us, and the general health of the Colony is as good as usual. The emigrants continue to do well, and are, I believe, perfectly contented.

I have just received a letter from Judge HANSON, of Sinou, informing me that he has finished three of the twelve houses I had ordered, but can do nothing more without a supply of goods.

There have been this season not less than twenty vessels engaged in the trade of the coast of Liberia proper,—I mean between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Of these nearly two-thirds are English. Below Cape Palmas the number has also increased greatly this year, though I have not been able to learn how many there are. The names of sixteen American vessels have been reported to me, which are engaged principally between the neighborhood of the Forts on the Gold Coast and the Bights. This is a much larger number than I have ever before known in that quarter. If the increase of trade on the other sections of the coast resorted to by American vessels, has been in proportion to what it is on these of which I have spoken, there ought to be not less than ninety or a hundred American traders between the northern rivers and the Cape of Good Hope. Many, indeed most of these, make two voyages a year, and the amount of their cargoes may be safely estimated at \$30,000 per annum, which for one hundred vessels would make \$3,000,000. This large sum might easily be doubled in less than five years, if our enterprising merchants would enter into the African trade as they do in some things, and especially if the Government would keep a small squadron on the coast to protect our flag from the insults of English cruisers on the one hand, and the protection of the slave on the other.

The vexation and embarrassment arising to the legitimate trader from frequent search, detention and occasional seizure by British men-of-war, affords certainly a subject of just complaint against that Government—but it should be remembered that these annoyances are the natural consequen-

ces of the continued abuse of the flag of our country to the purposes of the slave trade. If our Government then would effectually vindicate the honor of her flag, she should by her own actions first rescue it from the hands of slavers and pirates, and then sternly forbid the aggressions of national hostility.

In my last letter I mentioned the unpleasant fact of a cargo of slave goods having been landed at New Cesters. I have since learned from undoubted authority, that the cargo was landed from an American vessel, the "General Starke," Captain CURTIS, a brig belonging to Maine. She touched here, but though my suspicions were excited by the movements of her Captain, her papers were all clear, and Capt. PAINE could do nothing with her. The laws of the United States making it necessary to the condemnation of a vessel, that she be proved to be *actually engaged in slavery*.
THOS. BUCHANAN.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

MONROVIA, JUNE 22, 1841.

AN expedition arrived on the 16th March in the Rudolph Groning, with forty-one emigrants on board. You will have learned from time to time the circumstances of this immigration. I have deferred reporting until now, because I was unwilling to make any statement prematurely lest deaths might occur afterwards, and I be accused of an attempt to convey false impressions of the health of persons coming to reside in this country. They have now been here three months, and every one of them has had more or less of fever, so that we may now consider them as acclimated, and subsequent deaths, if they occur, may be honestly reckoned among those that are liable to occur among the colonists here, as well as among the citizens of your own country.

To this date three deaths have occurred, one man and two children, one about two and the other seven years of age. Mr. WRIGHT exposed himself a great deal, was first taken ill, and died in a few days.

The health of the Colony at present is good. Deaths occur, to be sure, but I think not a greater number, in proportion to the population, than in perhaps a thousand counties in America having the same number of inhabitants. The absence of roads and horse power, and the want of more rapid means of conveyance by water than the canoe and paddle, are causes of frequent complaints, and sometimes of death, from the necessary exposure to night dews and to the rains. But a reckless disregard for these dangers, amounting almost to infatuation, seems to possess not a few of the people. In this season when rains may be calculated almost with the certainty of an eclipse, they go out without even the slightest preparation against the threatened torrents. Such acts are suicidal, and when the statistics of the deaths come to be made up, most unfairly do the enemies of the cause of Colonization place the whole number to the account of "*coast fever*." The people died—it matters little to their purpose what their disease, or what the circumstances.

Notwithstanding all the causes of sickness and death among us, no one who remembers what the Lake country of New York once was—what Ohio has been, and what Indiana and Missouri now are, and at the same time knows the statistics of Liberia, will for a moment believe the mortality as great in the latter, as in the former. And while our country is not so bad as these have been, some of which are *now* considered as delightfully healthy as any part of the known world, why may we not calculate on a similar salubrity in this the home of the colored man? When

we shall have made progress in clearing land, cutting drains in some places, making roads, paths and farms, then may we look for health, prosperity, and a spirit of contented enjoyment of free institutions, not surpassed by any of the free States of the Union.

From your most obedient servant,

J. LAWRENCE DAY.

To HON. S. WILKESON, *General Agent A. C. S.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It affords us the highest gratification to present our readers with the following extracts from the message of the President of the United States, to Congress. The pleasure we feel in publishing these extracts is not lessened by knowing that it was from Liberia the facts were communicated which called them forth.

The recommendation to pass a law forbidding American citizens to trade with slavers, it is to be hoped will be cheerfully responded to by the American Legislature. Such a law (if followed, as it would naturally be, by corresponding legislation on the part of England,) would more effectually embarrass the operation of the slave trade than all the efforts of the whole squadron of cruisers on this coast. It is the most glaring inconsistency for nations to declare the slave trade piracy and at the same time permit their flags to cover all the most important branches of that trade, except the mere transport of slaves. The opposition of the American Government having been less active than that of the English, her inconsistency has struck us less forcibly.

But we have often doubted the sincerity of the English Government in this business, when we have seen her cruisers and merchantmen side by side,—the one furnishing the slaver with means to carry on his trade, and the other training a long 32 pounder upon hapless Spaniard or Portuguese, who would fain participate in the profitable traffic.

What solemn mockery it is, to proclaim to the world her abhorrence of the slave trade, and to affix severest penalties to a particular branch of it, in which her own subjects are not engaged, while she holds legitimate, and affords an armed protection to, all the other operations most essential to the existence of the trade.

It was not until recently that the humiliating fact of American participation in the slave trade, became known to the President; and his prompt and decisive efforts to prevent it are in the highest degree creditable to him as the Executive of the nation. Could our feeble voice be made to reach the Halls of Congress, we would call upon the assembled wisdom of the country by every consideration of national honor, and the dearest interests of humanity, to second those efforts, as they may most effectually do, by carrying out the suggestions of the Message.—*Liberia Herald.*

[Here follow the extracts from President VAN BUREN's Message, heretofore published in the Repository.]

AMBROSIAL ATMOSPHERE.

Know'st thou the land, where the citron blows,
Where 'midst its dark foliage the gold orange glows?
Thither, thither, let us go.—*GOETHE.*

For several days past, the atmosphere of Monrovia has been the most delightfully fragrant, that we ever experienced in this or any other country. The sweet and agreeable gales of aroma which were wafted from the newly opened coffee flowers, and swept across the village upon every rising

breeze, or gently gliding zephyr, was to us the sweetest breath that had ever visited our olfactories. Morning, noon and night, the milliferous perfume, filled every chamber and accessible aperture with such a sweet scent, as nature only can prepare, which art may not imitate, nor prose describe. This had scarcely passed away, before a new source, another full gushing fountain was opened; and the ambrosial breezes came again more sweetly than before. The latter are from the fresh blown blossoms of the orange, lemon, (or citron,) lime, and several kinds of aromatic gums. The fragrant odors are such as to make us more than realize all that we have read of "India's spicy groves," or the "scented bowers in undiscovered seas."

In truth, while we are penning this article, the atmosphere is so surcharged with odoriferous particles, as almost to overcome us; and we have heard several persons complaining of the same ethereal distilment, at the same time evincing considerable "aromatic pain." Surely, at present, no

"Poisonous tongue lurks in each breeze."

Africa's Luminary.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH 375 NEGROES ON BOARD.—Latest accounts from Berbice, in the West Indies, state that great sensation had been experienced at the port, by the arrival of a slaver, a Portuguese built brig, called the *Ocuas Feveireira*, captured off the Brazilian coast, on the 16th February last, by her Majesty's brig *Fawn*, after a chase of eight hours.

The details from the log book of the *Fawn*, as published in the *Berbice Gazette*, present a picture of horrible suffering almost without a parallel.

On the 19th of February, 1841, lat. 22 30, long. 40, west, *Cacupos*, on the coast of Brazil about 18 miles, observed a large brig standing in for the land, altered our course so as to cut her off if possible. On approaching she appeared not to have the least idea of our being a man-of-war—allowed her to close within range of our 32 pounder—fired a gun over her, and another as quick as possible ahead—she then up with her helm, attempted to run, but appeared in great confusion.

We continued to throw the shot over, ahead, and astern of her, without intention of striking, as we were positive of slaves being on board; after a short time she was increasing her distance; Lieut. Foote then determined to put a shot into the hull, but with great regret on account of the unfortunate beings on board. Shots were then thrown close under her stern twice—a third was about to be fired, when we observed her round to. In about twenty minutes we came up and boarded her. The slaves were all below with the hatches on; on turning them up a scene presented itself, enough to sicken the heart even of a Portuguese.

The living, the dying, and the dead, huddled together in one mass. Some unfortunates in the most disgusting state of small pox, in the confluent state, covered from head to foot, distressingly ill with ophthalmia, a few perfectly blind, others living skeletons, with difficulty crawled from below, unable to bear the weight of their miserable bodies. Mothers with young infants hanging at their breasts unable to give them a drop of nourishment. How they had brought them thus far appeared astonishing: all were perfectly naked. Their limbs were excoriated from lying on the hard plank for so long a period. On going below the stench was insupportable. How beings could breathe such an atmosphere, and live, appeared incredible. Several were under the plank, which was called the deck, dying—one dead.

We proceeded to Rio Janeiro with the prize. On the passage we lost 13, in the harbor 12, from small pox and debility—a number also died on board the recovery ship “Crescent.” After clearing the hold, and fumigating the brig, it was determined by Mr. OUSLEY, the British Minister, to send the brig with a part of her cargo, for adjunction, to the nearest Colony under the command of Mr. G. JOHNSTEINE, mate of the Fawn. We sailed on the 19th of March with 180, well provided with medicines and directions in what manner to use them. Tapioca and lime juice were also provided.

Notwithstanding all the care that a small crew could bestow upon them, we unfortunately lost 20, chiefly from the scurvy and general debility. This unfortunate brig left Bahia forte on the coast of Bengueala with 510 negroes, and 13 days after, on her capture, she had but 375!

UNPRECEDENTED CROWDING OF SLAVES.—By information received from the Havana it appears, that on the 29th of December last, the Spanish schooner Jesus Maria, alias *Las Tres Hermanas*, was captured by her Majesty's brig-of-war Ringdove, KEITH STEWART, Esq., Commander, behind the point at the northwest of Santa Cruz (in latitude 17° 56' north, longitude 64° 55' west) south by west, at a distance of twelve miles, and having been taken to the Havana was there condemned in the mixed Commission Court on the 13th January following.

Mr. KENNEDY, the British Commissary Judge, certifies that the vessel was 34 tons British admeasurement, being in length 54 feet 6 inches, in breadth 16 feet two inches, in depth 6 feet 6 inches, and yet she had alive on board at the time of capture 252 slaves. If we mistake not, by the old law three slaves were allowed to two tons. By this calculation 51 would have been the proper freight for the vessel in question, but we find a surplus of no less than *two hundred and one*!—*Friend of Africa*.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CUBA.—A number of the principal inhabitants of Havana, proprietors of agricultural estates, have petitioned the Captain General of the Island, to take prompt and effectual measures for the suppression of the African slave trade. They say also, that the two most respectable corporations in Havana, the illustrious “Ayuntamiento” and the Royal “Junta de Formento,” coincide with them in opinion, and have addressed the Provisional Regency of the kingdom in accordance therewith. The principal reasons assigned for the suppression of the slave trade, are two. First, the apprehension that its continuance may lead the Home Government, through the importunity of England, to emancipate the slaves of Cuba. And secondly, that the recognition of the independence of Hayti, by Great Britain, and the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, expose Cuba to the appalling danger of a general insurrection of the negroes—danger which is constantly increased by the importation of slaves from Africa.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—From the 12th of May to the 12th of August, the contributions to the New York Colonization Society were three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and thirty cents, (\$3,712 30.)

Washington City, September 1, 1841.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers late intelligence from the Colony. We have room in this number only for a few short extracts from the very interesting despatches of Gov. BUCHANAN. We publish enough, however, to encourage the friends of Colonization, in view of the present prosperity of the young Republic, and to remind them that new zeal and enlarged efforts are demanded by the circumstances of the case.

POSTAGE.—The Repository is chargeable only with newspaper postage. It seems several Postmasters have been in the habit of considering it a *pamphlet*, and requiring postage accordingly. This is an error, and we hope none of our subscribers will be longer subjected to such an additional tax.

PAYMENTS.—We are in great need of money. Our engagements must be met. The demands on us are heavy. Every dollar due the Repository and withheld, is so much kept back from the great cause of Colonization. We hope our friends will remember this. The sum which each individual owes is very small; and, therefore, many think it not worth while to be at the trouble of getting their Postmaster to send it on to us. But let them remember all these sums brought into one, would make a very large amount. There are now due on subscriptions to the Repository *more than eight thousand dollars!!!*

Only to think of it! Money enough to fit out a whole expedition for Liberia! Reader, how much of it do you owe? "Not much; but some." It will not cost you any thing to get your Postmaster to send it on immediately. He will take pleasure in doing it, and you shall receive our sincere thanks. If you do not know exactly how much the amount is, be sure and send enough, and we will acknowledge the surplus as a *donation* to the great cause.

WE have received the following from the General Agent of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, which, though private, we take the liberty of publishing. It is one of the many evidences we are continually receiving of the increasing popularity of the cause in which we are engaged.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23, 1841.

REV. WM. McLAIN:—

DEAR SIR,—After leaving you at Washington, I spent the Sabbath in Philadelphia, and on Monday started on a tour to fulfil appointments previously made by me in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, by our Society's warm friend the Rev. D. M. HALLIDAY, of Danville. I have now com-

pleted my tour, after an absence of four weeks, and sit down to communicate the results. They have exceeded my expectations very much. The cause has been received with almost universal favor. In several places the free people of color seemed quite interested, and I think are more disposed than ever before to look at our scheme with favor. Indeed it would not at all surprise me were some of them to request a passage soon to the free Republic of Liberia. I met with no opposition. In some cases individuals who had been known as opposers became contributors. The clergy, with but a single exception in Reading, have throughout my journey given every encouragement. In some cases they had anticipated my application for aid by their Fourth of July collections, but readily allowed me to make additional collections. The distance travelled was about 500 miles, mostly in a private conveyance. I have made twenty-five lectures in sixteen places; have collected in donations \$814 59; obtained three life memberships; added forty new names to our African Repository list; and been enabled to transmit \$850 to our Treasury.

These facts will, I trust, tend to encourage the friends at Washington to proceed and extend their agencies to every part of the United States. It seems to me that nothing hinders the almost united co-operation of all parts of the country, but the failure of our Society to reach them with agencies and information. If in Pennsylvania—where this year the united influence of increased taxation and diminished circulation renders it difficult for even the rich to command money—such liberality to our cause is found, how much more may justly be expected from portions of the country not laboring under similar embarrassments?

I hope your receipts will yet reach \$100,000, and enable you to float the Colonization ship off from the quicksands where she struck in 1833, and also secure all the territory needed for the integrity of our African Republic.

In haste, your friend,

J. B. PINNEY.

N. B. I proceed next week to Western Pennsylvania.

ENCOURAGING.—Below will be found an extract from a letter received from the Rev. H. P. BOGUE, an agent in the western part of New York. It shows an increasing interest in Colonization. It must be recollected that for the last few years, that part of the country has been much overrun with a spirit adverse to the policy and prospects of this cause. The present success attending efforts made in that region shows a more healthy state of public sentiment. We have never lost confidence in the old doctrine of the mightiness of truth. *It will prevail.* The vast body of important truths connected with this subject, only need investigation to produce the most powerful and lasting impression. We feel that every effort to circulate information, yields a rich return of important results.

"I am meeting with very great success in raising funds for the good cause of Colonization in my field of labor, the State of New York. I am lecturing very peacefully to large and attentive congregations, and in a little more than two months, I have raised in cash and subscriptions more than two thousand dollars! In the pleasant village of Hamilton, Madison county, after two lectures, I raised upon the following days more than five hundred dollars. The great cause is now moving on with a prosperity which ought to cheer and animate all its friends."

EXTRACT FROM A FOURTH OF JULY SERMON.

THE following excellent remarks are extracted from a Fourth of July Sermon, delivered in Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. O. P. WILLIAMS, and kindly offered to us for publication :

* * * * " Let me now call your attention for a few moments to the means now used for promoting the welfare of the colored population of the United States, a subject, as it appears to me, peculiarly fitting for this day, and which at least should not be passed over without allusion. * * * * Every true lover of his country, every true lover of religion, should take a great interest in the Colonization of the negro, because it is a matter that deeply concerns them as Americans. The minds of the people in this country are already awakened up to this sublime and grand scheme ; and although but little has been done towards the whole great work, yet the tone of the public mind generally manifests an increased and increasing interest in the subject, which bids fair to bring forth abundantly. Let us but remember these words of our Saviour, " inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, ye do it unto me," and act upon them, and the negro will have brighter prospects to cheer him—the hope of returning to their own sunny land with the blessings of civilization, christianity and peace.

" Can there, my readers, be a more magnificent plan than the establishing a duplicate of our own free and enlightened country on the shores of vast Africa ? Is there any thing that would prove of more advantage to the negroes, and those who inhabit that continent ? A certain consequence of such a step would be the ultimate civilization of the savage hordes who inhabit the impenetrable interior, and their conversion to christianity. The Gospel would spread, slowly perhaps, but surely. It would flow off in different channels until the whole country would receive the benefit of it. The strong holds of barbarism, sin and oppression, would be broken up, and give way to the mild and beautiful precepts of the Gospel religion.

" What a sublime spectacle would then be presented to the eye of the moralist ! Then would Ethiopia stretch out her hands, and the heavens be rent with the shouts " we are free—free from oppression, free from sin, a religious and enlightened people ! " And when the words—" you have done this"—come booming over the Atlantic, think you not that this would be far greater glory than if we had been the conquerors of the world ? And although the time is far distant when these glorious results can be witnessed, yet let us remember that the more we do for it now, the quicker will our cause progress, and the less will posterity have to do. The colored man calls us to this work as being *the cause of his present exile*. He calls on us to restore him to his country, and as amends for the evils we have brought upon him, to bestow upon him our civil blessings. He calls us as *Christians*, to send to him and his *brethren* missionaries—to give him the Bible—and enable him to praise God under his own vine and fig tree. The *still, small voice within* calls us to this work ; it reproaches us for what we have done to the negro, it urges us *now* to do something for him. Above all, God calls us to this work ; and this latter call let us beware how we disobey. For although we disregard the calls of the wretched, although the still small voice within is so blunted that it is of no effect, yet a mightier than they speaks, one who will certainly bring us strictly to account if we disregard his sacred authority.

But the state of feeling in this country, the progress of reform, of christianity, all evince that these calls will not be disregarded. The curse of

Noah has been but too terribly fulfilled. A servant of servants Canaan has been, unto his more fortunate but cruel brethren, and it is high time to assist the poor negro to be a man; to aid him in regard to his happiness here, and to enlighten him in regard to his happiness hereafter. It is very generally supposed that the negro is mentally deficient—that as a nation they would be unable to preserve themselves from commotions, civil wars and ruin. With regard to the former of these charges, I have only to ask you to turn your attention back a few moments to the history of St. Domingo; regard the characters of TUISSANT, CHRISTOPHE, and many others, who successfully resisted the splendid armies of NAPOLEON, and drove every vestige of slavery and foreign oppression from their land; and then tell me if they were not *men*; aye, men of *genius*. There are other examples that could be mentioned to show, that where the circumstances are such as bring forth the energies of the negro, he shows himself fully equal to the occasion. With respect to the latter of the above charges, I say they are, at most, but *suspensions*; for we never have seen an enlightened nation of negroes. The curse of Noah has been upon them, and bitterly has the sins of the father been visited upon his wretched descendants. But the day is approaching when both the Indian and the Negro must have redress. They have been outraged in every manner, and that too under the specious garb of RELIGION. But public opinion will not tolerate much longer this injustice. The sooner we make them amends, the sooner will God's blessing be over and protect us. From the time our puritan forefathers received the red man's welcome, until the present, his countrymen—to use an affecting but beautiful expression of one of their own number—have been melting away before the white man like snow before the sun. They have been driven from the inheritance of their fathers, and have seen strangers occupying their lands. We have done worse to the negro. We have not only taken him away from his kindred, his home, but we have debased him *mentally and physically*. Let us then, as some amends, give all our aid to the blessed scheme of Colonization.

“Let us pray God to enable us, in some degree, to be His instruments in effecting this. And on the morning of another anniversary of our national independance, when we assemble to celebrate our freedom from oppression, we may still reflect, that although a dark spot still stains the bright escutcheon of our honor, yet by our labor, repentance and tears, it has in some measure been lessened.”

EXTRACT from a letter received from JOHN JAMES FLOURNOY, of Athens, Georgia, a devoted friend of Colonization, and a gentleman of extensive information, as to the general state of feeling in his section of country.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

By late numbers of the journal, I perceive the Colony of Liberia has been successfully tested as an experiment, and rising to realize the ulterior views of the founders of it—the providing of an asylum for the present free colored population of the United States, and for the comfortable reception and maintenance of such slaves as may gradually, and ultimately, become freed men. The prejudices and obstacles against which the plan had hitherto to struggle, although as vast and unyielding as ever, began to be surmounted in the order of Providence by the steady movement of benevolence. The hand of mercy cannot be stayed, and the fruitions of

charity are ever forthcoming. A new country with a population imbued with Christian feelings and sympathies, began to open upon a heathen religion, and gives omen of the regeneration of benighted Africa from that worst of bondage—the slavery of Paganism. Our hopes are all well set to realize the certainty of the christian civilization—the work is well laid, and the foundation sure. African capacity may now be tested, and left to itself. But should they fail to keep among themselves the purity of the church and of liberty—should the star of Liberia set in darkness, and her people return to idolatry, or assimilate in habit and natural feeling with the native hordes, the last hope of the pious and the good for African amelioration, will be utterly extinguished.

I confidently look on Liberia as the only beacon in the wide world, of African hope. Nor is this anticipation erroneous: for no where else are trains laid for the decided improvement of the negro as a man. In other places on the earth amalgamation may change the nature and constitution of the race, but there is no glory in this for the real black: his offspring become superior to him from mingling with another race, and his own pure Ethiopian blood is thus inferred to be of itself unimprovable. The *contempt* of the whites for the *genuine African* remains unaltered, while he respects the quadroon or the mulatto! But this is incidentally a respect for the white blood that is mixed in the negro—and none for the negro himself. Hence fix it how it can be fixed, amalgamation will not advance the dignity of the genuine African, but change his form, and make his race entirely to banish, or become extinct from the face of the earth. The plan of Liberia is to elevate the race as *they are*—to place them amid privileges and opportunities similar to those enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxon race, whereby availing of the resources of their latent intelligence, they may so advantage themselves and progress on a higher scale of improvement, step by step, with time.

We should not precipitantly or harshly judge the progress of things at Liberia, but give the assembled populations time and opportunity to ameliorate themselves in their new situation, even though it be ever so slowly. Make them all an educated people, and let them have stated ministers of the Gospel from our own shores, until their religious ideas on the christian basis, be made up into a system. Then only can they fairly and without *hazard*, be left to their own free volition—and then will be tested the ability and moral rectitude of their nature. Thus will facts be mathematically evidenced, and theories be adopted or rejected concerning the Ethiopians, according to the experience that must come before us.

By experience and by constant intercourses throughout Georgia, I find her people, though violently disinclined to, and hostile with, emancipation, so far as to leaving the slaves free here, are far less reluctant to colonize them, so soon as they can find the plan of Liberia feasible and never-failing. In time, I predict, Colonization will become the favorite maxim of my State.

THE following eloquent and pertinent remarks appeared in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, in connexion with a notice of the expedition which sailed from New Orleans in May. We are gratified to find the political presses throughout the country giving an unusual share of attention to the objects and accomplishments of Colonization. It shows that a change for the better is coming over the public sentiment of the country. The facts and principles brought to light of late through the agency of Colonization can-

not fail deeply to interest every friend of humanity and his country, wherever they are understood.

"We are glad that some portions of the United States are at length becoming alive to the importance of establishing a regular trade between this country and the western coast of Africa. Great Britain has evidently had her eye upon that trade for years, and unless the Americans soon secure it, will anticipate them and reap advantages which are naturally theirs, and may be easily compassed. An active and settled trade, once established between the United States and the natives of the western coast, through the colonies which have been founded from this country, and rapid settlement, by persons of considerable intelligence and great mechanical skill, and the blessings of christian civilization, will ensue as a matter of course, and that which feelings of humanity have been hitherto so slow in accomplishing, will be speedily brought about by strife for gain.

"When we judge of the capacities of the negro, by what he accomplishes in this country, in a state of slavery, we do him the greatest injustice, and arrive at conclusions in a very unphilosophical manner. And an almost equal error is committed, when we test him by his manifestations in our free States, where he is his own master. *Equality* of condition, as well as *freedom*, is necessary for a full development of the energies of the human soul. This does not exist here, as between the white and black, (including the modifications of the latter,) and never can; and consequently we cannot, looking here only, judge the African fairly. Neither should we, for obvious reasons, go to St. Domingo, of the population of which country such a lamentable story (which, by the way, we do not believe even comes in sight of the truth,) has recently been told, and published in our newspapers. To the American Colonies established on the western coast of Africa, may we fairly look, to see what the negro, in a state of *independence and equality*, can accomplish; and there, we firmly believe, in the light of christian civilization, and by the aid of the infusion of the Anglo-Saxon spirit, and, it may be, a tincture of the Anglo-Saxon blood, he is to work out important and magnificent results. The progress and present condition of the Colony of Maryland, established under the auspices of the Colonization Society of the State whose name it bears, not to mention the other settlements, is full of promise and gratification to the friends of the Colonization cause, and shows what the negro—*here a slave*, and when not a slave a *menial*—*there a freemen*, standing among his *equals*—is capable of being, and doing, when he feels that he is in reality a MAN, who is to reap the fruits of his own toil, and abide the issue of his own misdeeds.

"Every such event as the embarkation mentioned in the beginning of these desultory remarks, comes to our knowledge with a pleasure which we have no disposition to conceal. God speed the African to the clime and soil of his fathers, from this land of his degradation and bondage! Would to Heaven he could leave it as the Hebrew of old left his oppressors—on dry land—with a cloud to shield him by day, and a pillar of fire to guide him by night! But go he how or when he may, he will carry with him the blessing of all good men; and when he shall have planted his foot successfully upon the land from which his ancestors were stolen, the now barren plain will clothe itself with verdure, the emblems of a barbaric idolatry will disappear before the temples of a holy religion, and from the seeds that he will bear with him, and scatter broadly wherever he may go, will spring up the countless blessings of a civilization like that which we now enjoy. This, do we believe, is to be the mission of the American negro on the shores of Africa; and our faith is firm, that the fulness of time will see it accomplished."

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th July, to the 20th August, 1841, inclusive.**

July 22,	Received 4th July collection in Rev. Dr. Martin's ch., Lower Chanceford,	\$10 00
22,	Do do Rev. Robt. Steele's ch., Abington,	10 00
23,	Do do Rev. T. Davis's ch., Blairsville,	15 00
24,	Do do Rev. J. Stoneroad's ch., Uniontown,	6 00
26,	J. H. Dungan, Cross Creek, to constitute himself a Life-member,	30 00
26,	Cross Creek Colonization Society, per J. H. Dungan,	64 07
26,	Fourth July collection in Presb. ch., Donegal, per Rev. T. M. Boggs,	5 00
27,	Do do Williamstown, per Rev. J. Barr,	15 25
30,	Do Alexandria & Hartslog congregation, per J. Porter,	15 56
Aug. 1,	D. Houston, Canonsburg, donation of	10 00
1,	Fourth July collection in Ref. German Church, Easton,	25 00
6,	Do do church of Newburg, per G. D. Porter,	3 00
7,	Do do do Butler, per Wm. Campbell, jr.,	5 00
9,	Do do do Campbelltown, Rev. A. R. Nelson,	5 00
9,	Do do do Rockey Spring, do	6 00
10,	Do do do Germantown, Rev. J. Neill,	4 16
14,	Do do do Wilkinsbury, Rev. J. Graham,	7 00

\$235 04

Collections by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent:—

<i>Reading</i> ,	Hon. A. Muhlenburg \$5, Rev. J. Miller \$1, Cash \$2, Rev. William Paule, and Rev. R. M. Morgan, each \$1, Cash 50c., S. S. Jackson, and Mr. McKnight, each \$1, B. Keim \$5, J. S. A., Cash, Cash, each 50c., McKnight \$1, W. & H. Exmenter \$2, G. D. B. Keim \$5, D. Herr \$2, L. Bell \$5, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Dr. H. Muhlenburg \$2, 4th July col. in M. E. church \$5 31, S. Seybert, J. L. Steichler, C. Powell, each \$1, Collection at lecture \$1 84, P. Shewers \$1—total at Reading,	49 15
<i>Berwick</i> ,	July 30, C. B. Bowman, Jesse Bowman, Job Bowman, R. McCurdy, each \$5, George Mock, T. McNair, each \$2, D. Driesback, H. H. Rittenhouse, each 50c., G. O. Neil 25c., M. E. Jackson, A. Miller, W. W. Righter, J. Beach, A. M. Gangeweer, L. L. Tait, B. F. Rittenhouse, A. B. Sherman, Mrs. Kloty, R. M. Brundage, C. Kunckle, John Kunckle, Aaron Fortune, Mrs. J. Bowman, each \$1—total	39 25
<i>Bloomsburg</i> ,	July 31, W. G. Hurley \$5, Mrs. F. Clarke \$3, L. Rupert \$2, Rev. Mr. Tobias, D. Melick, Mr. Neil, each 1, J. H. Vanderslice 50c., Cash, J. Thornton, Cash, Cash, each 25c.—total	15 50
<i>Danville</i> ,	August 2d & 3d, Alexander Montgomery a L. M. \$30, Miss M. Montgomery, E. R. Biddle, each \$10, J. Cooper, Mrs. C. Montgomery, J. E. Montgomery, Esq., S. York, J. Grier, Mrs. Tonghead, P. Baldy, Mrs. E. Deklyn, Dr. McGill, Mrs. M. Halliday, Mr. Cameron, each \$5, Wm. Hartman, J. Hibler, each \$3, A. G. Swift, D. Stewart, Wm. C. McMahon, J. Ossler, Mrs. Donaldson, Alex. Best, Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Mr. James Read, Miss R. Ellsworth, each \$2, J. Best, Mr. Grier, Wm. Biddle, G. W. Forrest, Mr. Bowers, M. Sanders, James Deen, A. G. Voris, E. Hughes, Eli Wilson, J. H. Matchin, John Lundy, Mrs. Moore, John Patton, George Leib, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gerhart, Wm. York, each \$1, H. Harrison, C. A. Savage, Cash, Dr. P. E. Vastuie, Alex. Bibbs, Mrs. M. Woodside, B. Best, Wm. F. Ritcher, Wm. Morgan, C. Cook, S. K. Sweetman, D. King, E. Finney, A. H. Heffer, J. Carnelison, G. H. Rittenhouse, each 50c., Mrs. Lunger, 25c., collection in M. E. Church \$2 95, a lad, 12½c.—total	163 32½
<i>Sunbury</i> ,	August 4th, Mrs. Rebecca Boyd to constitute her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Lathy, a L. M., \$30, Levis Dewart \$5, C. G. Donnell \$2 50, J. Patton, H. Yontheimer, Mr. Gusler, G. Weiser, Dr. J. W. Peal, J. Montgomery, each \$1, Mrs. L. Dewart \$2, Miss Mary Smith and little sisters \$1 25, Cash, Mr. Heller, George Martin, R. B. Packer, Cash, G. Bright, Cash, each 50c., G. P. Buyers, Esquire Pollock, J. Rhoades, each \$1, Mr. Porter \$3—total	56 25
<i>Northumberland</i> ,	August 5, J. B. Boyd \$5, Mrs. Teas \$1, Wm. T. Boyd, Mrs. Wierman, each \$2, J. W. Mills \$1, J. R. Prestly \$1 37½, Mrs. Norton, 50c.—total	12 87
<i>Lewisburg</i> ,	August 8, Wm. Harris, Dr. Wm. Ludwig, each \$5, Mrs. McClure, H. McLaughlin, J. Hush, each \$2, J. Rehlner, B. H. Sand, L. Wilson, H. S. Graham, each \$3, A. Mitchell \$2, T. Hayes, J. Moore, J. Kelly, D. Zellers, Wm. Murry, M. A. Sterche, Wm. Nesbit, M. Nesbit, each \$1, F. J. Pearson,	

T. Tarryhill, H. S. Gross, Jos. Hutchinson, J. Aiken, each 50c., H. Gibson, T. H. Fisher, each 25c., Fourth July collection, \$7 61—total	46 61
<i>New Berlin</i> , Mr. Merrill \$10, J. Lashell, Esq. \$5, A. Levineford, Esq., J. Slenter, Esq., H. Wilson, John Glover, J. Stillwell, Dr. J. R. Lotze, each \$2, Isaac Peters, Peter Beaver, each \$1—total	29 00
August 7, Donation from the Warrior Run Congregation,	40 75
<i>Milton</i> , August 9, J. P. Saunderson, to constitute himself a L. M., \$30, Saml. Hepburn, Esq., Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Saunderson, each \$2, Cash 50c., G. Corry, E. L. Evans, Mr. D. Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain, S. T. Brown, Mrs. P. M. Williamson, Mr. Staddeus, each \$1, J. Murry, T. S. McKey, Miss C. Grey, J. H. Brown, A. Hull, Robt. McCurley, John Sample, H. M. Hull, J. Syngstad, Wm. Weimer, P. Marteller, T. Swenck, J. Brown, each 50c., Fourth July collection, 1840, \$5 50, Fourth of July collection, 1841, \$11 70, C. Goodlander, Cash, W. Demackson, James Sharp, Cash, S. Blair, each 25c., Cash 12c., S. Rhoades 25c., Cash 10c.,—total	70 17
<i>Muncy</i> , August 12, Rev. S. S. Shedd, J. Rankin, C. S. Wallis, W. A. Petrikin, Wm. Brindle, each \$2, T. Rowan Barr, J. Russell Barr, J. Crouse, Mr. Lowmiller, Robert Risk, T. Maxwell, A. Bruner, Jacob Polt, J. Montgomery, E. Lyon, James Risk, Mrs. Lancake, G. T. Boal, each \$1, Eli Russell \$1 50, H. McCormick, B. Potts, T. Opp, Miss C. C. McCormick, J. H. McCormick, T. J. Alward, S. S. Dykins, M. Painters, Cash, each 50c., Cash, W. Risk, B. Johnson, Mrs. McCarter, R. Fiester, John Long, Mrs. Fowler, Cash, Cash, each 25c., Cash 18c.,—total	31 43
<i>Williamsport</i> , August 13, C. T. Lloyd \$10, H. Lenhart, T. Coryell, Rev. G. Givise, Mr. Updegraff, each \$5, J. B. Anthony, J. Armstrong, each \$2, E. Covert, John Hayes, H. McClure, O. Watson, J. Smith, Wm. Wilson, Cash, Mr. Rothrick, Cash, Cash, Cash, W. F. Packer, P. Van Du Belt, Cash, Judge Peters, Dr. T. Lyon, Dr. S. Pollock, each \$1, H. C. Piggott, C. Low, Esq., H. D. Ellis, J. L. Nussrim, ea. \$2, Cash 50c., Cash, J. Hughes, ea. 25c.,—total	60 00
Received 4th July collection in Rev. Mr. Grier's ch., Pine Creek cong., 1841,	11 05
Donations and collections at the Union church, Jersey shore,	35 95
Received, August 16, of Rev. Mr. Boyd, his 4th July col. in Great Island cong.,	20 84
<i>Lock Haven</i> , Robert McCormick \$5, H. A. Henderson \$2 50, T. P. Lemmons \$2, Mr. Eldred \$1,—total	10 50
<i>Bellefonte</i> , August 17, J. G. Lowrie \$5, James Lowrie \$3, J. Tonner, J. Harris, each \$2, W. C. Welch \$1, Col. J. Burnside, Samuel Humes, J. J. Hale, each \$5, J. McManner, Mrs. R. Miles, each \$2, R. Blakely \$1, J. Blanchard, Mrs. Ann Harris, each \$5, Cash \$1, J. Gilliland, C. Carpenter, each \$2, A. J. Curtis, H. N. McAlister, each \$5, Collection \$5 42, W. F. Reynolds, J. M. H., each \$2, Cash, J. Rotherick, R. Spear, R. Turey, each \$1, N. F. 50c.,—total	70 92
<i>Lewistown</i> , E. C. Benedict, E. Banks, J. Miliken, R. C. Hales, each \$5, R. H. Jacob, Dr. Ard, G. Jacob, J. Parker, W. McCoy, Gen. Wilson, Mrs. Elliott, each \$1,—total	27 00
	\$1,024 53

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the
25th July, to the 25th August, 1841.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Capt. George Barker, Agent:—	Donat.	Total.
<i>Sturbridge</i> , D. H. Porter \$1, Cyrus Merrick \$10, M. Southwick 50c., M. Chamberlain 50c., Deacon Davis \$2, Rev. Mr. Austin \$1, M. Merrick 50c., Dr. Howard 50c., E. Hyde \$1, Deacon Metcalf 50c., Deacon Dunton \$2, Dr. Sanders \$1,	20 50	
<i>Brimfield</i> , Mr. Eastbrook,	50	
<i>Munson</i> , Joel Norcross \$5, J. L. Reynolds, T. Packard, each \$2, Rev. Dr. Ely \$3, E. Philips \$1, Winn & Brown, Mrs. Lord, each 50c., H. Lyon \$5, O. Bradford, Mrs. T. Packard, each \$1,	21 00	
<i>Springfield</i> , D. Bonticue, Philip Wilcox, J. Howard, each \$5, a Friend, H. Sanderson, J. Hooker, J. Brewer, J. Wariner, H. Sargent, each \$1, E. W. Bliss, H. Brewer, jr., J. Brewer, 2d, N. P. Ames, C. Howard, D. Reynolds, J. Hooker, S. Reynolds, each \$2, A. Bangs, E.		

Ingersoll, W. W. Lee, Rev. S. Lawton, E. Pasmer, R. Ashley, E. Trask, S. Smith, each \$1, T. Bonds \$5, A. F. Cowles 50c.,	- 50 50	
Westfield, Rev. E. Davis \$1, Rev. J. Knapp, J. Bois, E. G. Talmadge, E. Grant, each \$2, A. Clark 6c., Mrs. D. C. Ashley, R. Tyler, each 50c., J. H. Atkins, Lydia Fowler, each \$2,	- 16 06	
Northampton, Thos. Napier \$10, L. Strong \$5, S. Wells, D. Stebbin, each \$3, J. Hopkins, S. Hopkins, A. Lyman, each \$2, L. Hopkins, Dr. Segur, S. L. Hinkley, each \$1,	- 30 00	
Hadley, D. Smith \$5, J. Smith 50c., Rebecca Seymour \$1 25, Margaret Wallis 25c., Wm. Dickinson, Wm. Porter, each \$5, J. Smith, Ezra Porter, S. Seymour, S. Powers, S. Pease, each \$1, E. C. Porter, Margaret Wallis, each 25c., O. Warner \$2, E. G. Curtis 50c., E. Stacy, \$3, Sarah, Clarissa, and Abigail Smith, (little girls,) 12½c., 10c., & 6c., S. Dickinson, L. Dickinson, Dolly Williams, Misses Kellog, L. P. Stacy, D. Smith, each \$1, S. Smith \$5, J. Morst, C. Smith, each 50c., Elizabeth Marsh 35c., W. Blake 32c., H. Thayer, Cash, each \$1, J. B. Porter \$2,	- 44 95	
Hartfield, Rev. H. Neil \$1, L. Graves, M. Warner, each \$5,	- 11 00	194 45

CONNECTICUT.

Enfield, Congregational church, to constitute its pastor, the Rev. Francis L. Robins, a L. M.,	- 31 20	
New Haven, Henry White \$10, H. Trowbridge, J. Donaghe, each \$5, E. Sanford \$18 50, A. Bradley \$5, G. Hotchkiss, J. Trowbridge, H. N. Whittlesey, each 50c., H. Whittlesey, T. D. Woodbury, Henrietta Whitney, C. H. Chittenden, J. Brewster, M. G. Elliot, each \$5, Jehiel Forbes \$20, T. F. Davis \$1, Noah Webster \$2, W. Warner, E. Hull, each \$1 50, Mr. Amiens, \$2, C. A. Goodrich \$5, A. Bradley \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$2, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$3, Cash \$5,	- 135 00	
East Windsor, 2d Society, Fourth July,	- 7 75	
East Haddam, Collection Fourth July,	- 10 00	183 95

VERMONT.

Hardwick, Remitted by J. P. Fairbanks, Esq., Daniel French \$5, Dea. Elnathan Strong, 2d instalment, \$10,	- 15 00	
St. Johnsbury, M. Kittridge, Erastus Fairbanks, Thaddeus Fairbanks, J. P. Fairbanks, their annual sub., each \$10, from other friends \$20,	60 00	75 00

NEW YORK.

Cambridge, Remitted by J. Green, P. M., collection in Rev. Dr. Bul-lune's congregation,	- 8 00	8 00
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MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Remitted by Julius Eldred, Esq., (with \$6 50 for Repository,) a donation from Wm. Russell,	- 3 50	3 50
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NEW JERSEY.

Pittsgrove, Remitted by Rev. George W. Janvier, collection in the church, 18th July,	- 10 00	
Ringoes, Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, per W. L. Skillman, P. M.,	- 12 00	
New Brunswick, A donation from Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D.,	- 50 00	
Princeton, Remitted by Rev. J. MacLean, Fourth July collection in Presbyterian Church,	- 25 00	97 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Joseph Thompson,	- 3 95	3 95
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VIRGINIA

Winchester, Remitted by John Bruce, Esq., Tr., collection in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 4th of July, after a sermon by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, \$10 28, do. at the Church of St. Thomas, Middletown, after a sermon by the same on the 11th July, \$4 94, do. in Methodist meeting, \$2 31,	- 17 53	
Shepherdstown, Remitted by the Rev. J. T. Hargrave, collection from Shepherdstown and Elk Branch Presbyterian Churches,	- 12 00	
Norfolk, Remitted by Thos. Crowden, jr., per amount of collection in M. E. church, Fourth of July,	- 27 50	
Wheeling, Remitted by W. F. Peterson, contributed by Thos. Paul, Esq., to constitute himself a L. M.,	- 30 00	
Clarke county, Remitted by Rev. W. G. H. Jones, Rector of Frederick Parish in said county, amount of a collection in July,	- 68 00	155 03

GEORGIA.

Macon, Remitted by Rev. S. Brag, a contribution from "L. N. W.," 3 00 3 00

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green, Remitted by Rev. A. C. Dickerson, per Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, collection in his church, Fourth of July, constituting him a L. M., - 50 00 50 00

OHIO.

Remitted by Rev. Wm. Wallace, collection in *Marietta* and elsewhere in the State, - 80 00
Springfield, Remitted by Rev. Wm. Presbury to Hon. S. Mason, amount of collection in All Souls Parish, for A. C. S., - 6 00
Warren, Remitted by Mrs. Nancy Perkins, to Hon. J. R. Giddings, 10 00
Stark county, Remitted by Rev. A. Hannah, pastor of Pigeon Run and Sugar Creek, - 15 00 111 00

\$884 88

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Per George Barker, Agent:—Brunswick, Prof. Thos. E. Upham, for 1840-41, \$3; Gardiner, Robert Williamson, for 1841, John Plaisted, do., Peter Grant, do., each \$1 50, R. H. Gardiner, for '40-41, \$3 50; Hallowell, H. Tupper, for '40-41-42, \$5, Mrs. Merrick, for '41, Charles Vaughan, do., Saml. Gordon, do., Sullivan Kendall, do., Andrew Marsters, do., each \$1 50, M. W. Meome, for '40-41, \$3 50, John Hubbard, for '41, S. C. Grant, do., each \$1 50, R. H. Page, for '40-41, \$3; Vassalboro, S. Redington, for '41, \$1 50; China, A. Marshall, for '41, \$1 50; Bangor, A. Taylor, for '41, \$1 50, G. W. Pickering, for '40-41, \$3 50, John Pearson, for '41, \$1 50; Thomaston, G. Robinson, for '41, H. Prince, jr., do., E. Robinson, do., each \$1 50; Wiscasset, Rice & Dana, for '41, Brooks & Clarke, do., each \$1 50; Bath, J. W. Swanton, jr., for '41, Jonathan Hyde, do., each \$1 50, - 53 00
VERMONT.—Rutland, James D. Butler, to June, '42, \$2; St. Johnsbury, Dr. Calvin Jewett, E. & T. Fairbanks, and J. P. Fairbanks, for '41, each \$1 50, - 6 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Nashua, Otterson & French, to December, '42, - 2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Lancaster, Rev. A. Packard, for '40-41, (with \$2 50 for old Repository,) \$3 50; Worcester, C. G. Prentiss, for '40-41, (with \$1 50 for old Repository,) \$3 50; Brimfield, M. Converse, to July, '42, \$1 50; Amherst, Jonathan Woods, to July, '42, John Borland, to August, '42, W. F. Sellon, do., each \$1 50; Ware, Avery Clark, to Aug., '42, \$1 50; Amherst, H. W. Strong, for '40-41, \$3, - 17 50
CONNECTICUT.—Enfield, Aholial Johnson, Maj. H. Terry, Jared Branerd, each \$1 50, to Aug. '42; Thomastonville, Ashael Parsons, Saml. A. Stillman, Danl. Terry, to Aug. '42, each \$1 50; New Haven, Julia Tuttle, Geo. Hotchkiss, J. Trowbridge, N. H. Whittlesey, W. Warner, Elisha Hull, to Aug. '42, each \$1 50; Henry White to Jan. '42, \$3; (with \$9 50 for old Repository,) - 22 50
MICHIGAN.—Detroit, Julius Eldred to Dec. '42, \$2; Wm. Russel, to June '42, \$1 50; Plymouth, Ira Bronson, to June '42, \$1 50; from J. Eldred, for brother, Hardwick, N. Y., to June '42, \$1 50, - 6 50
NEW YORK.—H. L. Hawley, Marshall, T. E. Lyman, Deansville, ea. \$1 50, to Aug. '42, - 3 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Brownsville, David Binns, for 1840, \$2; Lewistown, H. Y. Long, to Jan. '42, \$4, (with \$6 for old Repository,) - 6 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Waynesboro, Thos. & John Kennedy, for '40-41, - 4 00
GEORGIA.—Macon, Rev. S. Brag, to Jan., '42, \$2, - 2 00
KENTUCKY.—Russellville, Rev. C. Weden, to Dec. '43, - 5 00
OHIO.—Marietta, John Crawford, to Aug., '42, \$1 50; Ashtabula, S. Whelpley, to July '43, (with \$3 33 for old Repository,) \$6 17, - 7 67
INDIANA.—Aurora, J. L. Holman, to Jan. '43, \$5; South Hanover, Rev. J. F. Crowe, D. D., to Aug. '43, \$3; Lawrenceburg, Hon. G. H. Dunn, for '40-41, \$4, - 12 00
ILLINOIS.—Jacksonville, per Porter Clay, Esq., O. Wilkeson, \$2, Drs. Monroe and English, to Jan. '42, \$3 50, - 5 50
TENNESSEE.—Winchester, T. C. Anderson, to Aug. '42, \$1 50; Nashville, R. B. McEwen, to Jan. '43, \$6, - 7 50
MISSISSIPPI.—Benton, Mr. Chew in full, - 2 33

Total for Repository,	\$163 00
Add for Donations,	\$884 88
Total Receipts,	\$1,047 88